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Human rights questions: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Algeria, Bangladesh, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Pakistan: draft resolution

Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and expressing in particular the need to achieve international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,[1] as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[2]

Recalling also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[3] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3]

Reaffirming the Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 41/128 of 4 December 1986,

Recognizing that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated, and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Realizing that globalization affects all countries differently and makes them more susceptible to external developments, positive as well as negative, including in the field of human rights,

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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Realizing also that globalization is not merely an economic process, but also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights,

Recognizing that multilateral mechanisms have a unique role to play in meeting the challenges and opportunities presented by globalization,

Alarmed at the instability and unpredictability generated by many economies through the untrammelled movement of capital resulting from the globalization of finances, and its extremely negative impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights by the peoples of those countries,

Recognizing that the liberalization of global trade and the growth in the private sector have led to an evolution of the role of government, having a bearing on the rights of individuals and communities,

Deeply concerned that the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries has deepened poverty and adversely affected the full enjoyment of all human rights by peoples in particular in developing countries,

Noting that human beings strive for a world that is respectful of cultures, identities and human rights and that, in that regard, they work to ensure that all activities, including those affected by globalization, are consistent with those aims,

1. *Recognizes* that while globalization, by its impact on the role of the State, affects human rights, the promotion and protection of all human rights is first and foremost the responsibility of the State;

2. *Emphasizes* that narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor both within and between countries should be the explicit global goal as part of the efforts to create an enabling environment for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all peoples and for the eradication of poverty;

3. *Underlines* the need to analyse the consequences of globalization for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

4. *Affirms* the importance of establishing an open, rule-based, accountable, predictable, just, equitable, comprehensive, development-oriented and non-discriminatory global system of economic relations for the full enjoyment of all human rights;

5. *Expresses concern* that while globalization holds out the promise of prosperity, it brings with it severe challenges for the developing countries, and that the promise of prosperity has not touched the vast majority of the world's population, especially in the least developed countries, which affects the economic, social and cultural rights of their people;

6. *Stresses* that globalization has to be managed and monitored at the international level with a view to enhancing its positive impact and alleviating its negative consequences for the enjoyment of all human rights;

7. *Affirms* that globalization is a complex historical process of structural transformation, with numerous interdisciplinary aspects, and has a direct impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights, in particular the right to development, at both the national and the international level;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session a comprehensive report on globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights.